

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 JANUARY 1982

## Jordanian-Iraqi Relations

Troops for Iraq -- In a speech carried by Amman television King Husayn offered Jordanians an opportunity to volunteer for the Jordanian Armed Forces in order to help Iraq in its war with Iran. Asking rhetorically whether Jordan's role can be confined to emotional participation and transportation facilities, the king announced that he personally is volunteering to "perform the most honorable and sacred duty on the land of the nation's battle" and expressed his hope to spend "every moment of my life there where glory is made and Arab history is drafted anew."

AD-DUSTUR Comment -- According to Amman radio, AD-DUSTUR commented that King Husayn took his pan-Arab step not because Iraq is in need of fighters, but to allow the people to overcome their disappointment over the absence of Arab participation in the whole nation's battle. Terming fighting alongside Iraq a "religious duty," the paper added that the duty is also dictated by the need to end the war quickly.

Iraqi Reaction -- INA reported that Baghdad television aired the full text of King Husayn's speech and that Iraqi citizens expressed their appreciation for Jordan's stand in popular marches in Baghdad and other cities.

## Haig Tour

Airport News Conference -- IDF radio provided live coverage of the Ben-Gurion Airport news conference given by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig prior to the latter's departure for Egypt. Opening proceedings, Shamir emphasized that the talks with Haig had been excellent and that progress had been achieved on all the issues discussed. Israel wants every effort to be made to reach a settlement before 26 April, he said, but if an understanding is not reached by then, the parties must continue to work for an agreement after that date. But according to Jerusalem radio's assessment, Haig did not succeed in making Israel's positions more flexible, and the gaps between the Israeli and Egyptian positions were not narrowed. On the other hand, the radio carried excerpts of an interview with Shamir in which he said that the United States does not accept the position that autonomy should be conducive to a Palestinian state nor the contents of recent announcements which harden the Egyptian position. The radio made it clear, however, that Haig called for the establishment of full autonomy for the Arabs in the territories.

Talks in Cairo -- According to MENA, Haig met Thursday afternoon with President Husni Mubarak in the presence of Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Mubarak's adviser Usamah al-Baz, and in the evening with a group of Egyptian officials headed by 'Ali. Mena said it learned that the talks currently underway do not include presentation of new U.S. proposals, but are a useful exchange of views on subjects related to autonomy. It said Haig presented the Israeli views on these subjects. MENA added that it learned there is no deadline for concluding the autonomy talks, and that Egypt welcomes the U.S. role as a full partner in the negotiations, its present initiative and Haig's direct participation.

In a statement to MENA, 'Ali emphasized that the current talks relate to full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza only during the transitional period, but that the Palestinians themselves should decide the final status of the West Bank and Gaza in accordance with the Camp David agreement.

According to MENA, both sides declined to comment on results after the final session of the U.S.-Egyptian talks. MENA added that the visit was positive only in constituting an exchange of views and demonstrating that the United States continues to honor its commitment as a full partner in generating momentum for the autonomy talks. According to MENA, Egypt reaffirmed the need for Israel to adopt confidence-building measures to encourage Palestinian participation, and the need to halt anything tending to hamper the negotiations, particularly on the issues of settlements and Jerusalem.

## Egypt

Mubarak Interview -- In an interview with Italian television carried by MENA, Mubarak reiterated Egypt's view that there cannot be a solution to the Middle East issue without resolving the Palestinian problem. He expressed the wish for all countries in the area to use reason and negotiation and repudiate war as a method for resolving disputes. He also said, however, that Egypt wants peace with pride and not with concessions.

Mubarak rejected the view that 26 April is a dividing line, whether for relations with other Arab states, with Israel or for domestic policy. He said Egypt is ready to receive any Arab countries that severed relations with it, that the doors of the Arab League in Egypt are awaiting the Arabs and that Egypt will welcome them at any time they deem suitable. Relations with Israel will continue after the withdrawal, and no change in the government and the People's Assembly should be expected.

Mubarak opined that as a superpower the Soviet Union has a role in the peace process, but it will come at a later stage. He added that a time will arrive when reestablishment of normal relations with the Soviet Union on an equal footing will be necessary.

On domestic issues Mubarak said the main problem is economic: A great percentage of Egyptians need to have their standard of living raised. He also said that in an attempt to change the method of dealing with the opposition parties he is meeting with their leaders and discussing national problems. Mubarak noted that had Egypt not been aware of the existence of radicals and extremists, a calamity could have occurred even after President as-Sadat's assassination, but he added that Egypt is in control of these forces and enjoys stability.

AL-AHRAM on Relations With USSR -- According to MENA, AL-AHRAM maintained that thus far there have been "no political contacts at any level" between Egypt and the USSR, although Egypt is prepared to cooperate with any state provided its own sovereignty and policies are not prejudiced. The paper added that the decision to recall 66 Soviet experts was made for purely economic reasons and does not represent a political reversal.

## PLO

Palestinian-Israeli Dialogue -- Jerusalem radio's Arabic service reported on 27 January that Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf told it that he supports the Bethlehem mayor's recent statement on the necessity for a Palestinian Arab dialogue with Israel in order to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question.

PLO Decisions -- The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported on a meeting of the higher council and the consultative committee for the affairs of the occupied homeland presided over by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The participants discussed the situation in "occupied Palestine" in light of attempts by the parties to the Camp David accords to liquidate the Palestinian cause by means of the autonomy conspiracy. The higher committee expressed its confidence that the autonomy conspiracy, a veil for "perpetual Zionist military occupation," will be defeated, and warned Palestinians in the occupied homeland to be on guard against capitulationist designs and plans. The PLO urged all Palestinians to avoid the pitfalls of taking stands or making statements which jeopardize the firm decisions of the PLO Executive Committee. The committee also urged all Palestinians to adhere to Palestine National Council decisions and called for escalating all forms of struggle to achieve Palestinian objectives under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***South Asia*

Vol VIII No 020

29 January 1982

## MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

i

## AFGHANISTAN

|                                                   |     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Soviet Economic Delegation Arrives for Talks      | C 1 |
| Talks Begin                                       | C 1 |
| Ratebzad Departs on Official Visit to Cuba        | C 1 |
| BAKHTAR Reports Capture of 'Criminals'            | C 1 |
| Rebels 'Eliminated' in Parvan, Faryab Provinces   | C 2 |
| Soviet General, Soldiers Reported Killed in Kabul | C 2 |
| [London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 28 Jan]               |     |
| Karachi Paper: Soviets Kidnap Afghan Girls        | C 2 |
| [NAWA-E-WAQT 14 Jan]                              |     |

## INDIA

|                                                       |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Spokesman Comments on Shahi Visit, No-War Pact        | E 1 |
| Shahi Arrives for Talks on Regional Security          | E 1 |
| Gandhi Criticizes West for 'Double Standards'         | E 1 |
| EXPRESS Reports 'Mysterious' Crash of MiG-25 [23 Jan] | E 2 |

## PAKISTAN

|                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Shahi Comments on Upcoming Talks With India                       | F 1 |
| Departs for New Delhi                                             | F 2 |
| Haq Returns From Visit to Europe, Saudi Arabia                    | F 2 |
| Communique, Declaration on Haq Visit to Romania [cross-reference] | F 2 |

## IRAN

|                                                  |     |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Rafsanjani on Iraq War, Ties With Gulf States    | I 1 |
| [ETTELA'AT 23 Jan]                               |     |
| Rafsanjani on GCC Meeting, Amol Incident         | I 2 |
| Order Said Restored Following Amol Clash [AFP]   | I 2 |
| Ten Executed                                     | I 3 |
| Clandestine on Disturbances [Free Voice of Iran] | I 3 |
| 'Hypocrite' Safe House Raided in Shiraz          | I 4 |
| Tehran Reports on Iraqi Mujahidin Activities     | I 5 |
| Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 773          | I 5 |
| Guards Corps Communique on Recent Operations     | I 6 |
| 'More Than 1,000' Iraqi Deportees Arrive         | I 6 |
| Economic Survey Published by Central Bank        | I 7 |
| GDR To Complete Japanese Petrochemical Complex   | I 7 |
| [Free Voice of Iran]                             |     |

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD280708 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- A high-level delegation of State Planning Consultative Committee of the Soviet Union headed by Bolgakov, a high-ranking member of that committee, arrived in Kabul today.

The delegation will participate in the discussions of the Afghan-Soviet sub-commission for economic planning cooperation, to be held by the state commission on permanent economic cooperation between the DRA and the Soviet Union.

Talks Begin

LD282212 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] The first meeting of the Afghan-Soviet subcommission on planning cooperation began this morning at the headquarters of the State Planning Committee.

The Afghan delegation is headed by the State Planning Committee deputy minister for statistics and the Soviet delegation is headed by Bulgakov, Soviet State Planning Committee consultative member.

The delegation arrived yesterday in Kabul within the framework of the DRA-USSR permanent economic cooperation commission.

RATEBZAD DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD271612 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA], today left at the head of a delegation for Havana on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Federation of Cuban Women.

Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; Mahmud Barialay, secretary and candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; members of the party Central Committee and Council of Ministers; the secretary responsible for the DWOA; other members of the executive council; and the Cuban ambassador in Kabul bade Dr Anahita Ratebzad farewell at Kabul International Airport.

BAKHTAR REPORTS CAPTURE OF 'CRIMINALS'

LD270600 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 26 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- Many counter-revolutionaries, these enemies of the country and peaceful life of the people, were recently crushed by the security forces and defenders of revolution in Qonduz, Baghlan and Badghisat Provinces and a number of these manslaughters and criminals were seized alive.

A group of these counter-revolutionaries attempted to burn a girl's highschool in Hazrati Iman District. But they were smashed by the security forces of that district and the school was saved. Their ringleaders named Aazam, Abdul Razaq and Atham Big were eliminated.

Also anotherband of these enemies of the country and revolution were smashed in Pol-e Khomri District of Baghlan Province recently. A lot of their arms and weapons were seized.

Another news came from Badghisat Province where a group of counter-revolutionaries were wiped out and their ringleaders, named Abobakr and Saved Mahmood, were seized with their weapons and equipment.

REBELS 'ELIMINATED' IN PARVAN, FARYAB PROVINCES

LD260606 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 25 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- A band of counterrevolutionaries who were disturbing the peaceful life of the people in Baghram District of Parvan Province was crushed by the security forces and groups of defenders of revolution in that district on 15th Jan.

Another band of 12 counterrevolutionaries was smashed and a number of their weapons and arms was seized at the center of Parvan Province on the same day.

The toiling people of Parvan appreciated the heroic operation of security forces and defenders of revolution in a meeting held in that province.

Also some groups of agent of reaction and imperialism were completely eliminated in Dar Ab District of Faryab Province on 22th of Jan. And their weapons and arms which were made in U.S. and China with a lot of documents were seized.

SOVIET GENERAL, SOLDIERS REPORTED KILLED IN KABUL

PM281229 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Report by "our New Delhi correspondent": "General Shot by Pathans in Kabul"]

[Text] A Russian general and at least four soldiers were shot dead in Kabul by Pathan tribesmen opposed to the communist regime, according to diplomats in New Delhi. They said that a Afghan woman, who was director of the hospital within the Kabul military academy, was also shot dead by the Pathans.

The general probably belonged to the army medical corps. He was shot in the Macrooyaran housing complex where most of the senior Russian officers working in Kabul live.

KARACHI PAPER: SOVIETS KIDNAP AFGHAN GIRLS

GF281125 Karachi NAWA-E-WAQT in Urdu 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] London, 13 Jan (AAP) -- Two Soviet helicopters landed in the (Shora'yek) area of Qandahar Province and kidnapped three young Afghan women after killing their companion, an old woman.

The village of (Shora'yek) is only 10 km from the Pakistani area of Chaghi, from where prominent Afghan leader Mir (Gohram) recently migrated to Pakistan. He told AAP's Quetta correspondent that after the incident a wave of fear spread throughout the district and resulted in a mass exodus by people who abandoned their homes due to the threat of attacks on their chastity and in search of safer place.

Describing the incident, Mir (Gohram) said that 2 weeks ago four Afghan girls went in search of firewood when two helicopters appeared with a roar and landed in an open space. A dozen Soviet soldiers dismounted and began running toward the girls. They tried in vain to escape but the Soviet soldiers barred their way and shot the old woman. They then grabbed the girls and took them away in their helicopters.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON SHAHI VISIT, NO-WAR PACT

BK281648 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrives in New Delhi tomorrow on a 4-day official visit for talks with Indian leaders. A Foreign Office spokesman said today that India greatly welcomes the visit and looks forward to working with Pakistan jointly for a successful fruition of a dialogue between the two countries. It will approach the discussion with an open mind and the positive desire to ensure a satisfactory outcome.

Agha Shahi, who is coming at the invitation of External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, will review with his host developments in South Asia since they met in Pakistan in June last year. He will also discuss other developments that impinge upon the security and welfare of this region.

New Delhi views the talks as part of the continuous process of confidence building and hopes that these will also help intensify bilateral relations in economic and cultural fields and improve travel facilities.

There is no structured agenda for the talks but these are expected to cover matters of immediate mutual interest. The spokesman said there has been serious deterioration in the security environment of the India-Pakistan region which both would like to arrest. India, he said, is deeply concerned at the massive induction of sophisticated armament into Pakistan. At the same time it continues to be animated by good will toward that country.

Replying to a question, the spokesman said India had not received any concrete proposal for a no-war pact from Pakistan. We will examine in detail the Pakistani response to the principles set out in our aide memoire of the 24th of last month in this regard.

He said the Simla Agreement continues to be the bedrock of our bilateral relations and pointed out that the Pakistan Government too had expressed similar views. The Simla process has yielded results but it needs to be given a fresh impetus. We will explore each other's perception on the present situation to see how best we can jointly give a fresh impetus to this process.

The spokesman described the coming talks as a phase in an on-going dialogue and added that India earnestly hopes it will constitute a signal contribution to this process.

SHAHI ARRIVES FOR TALKS ON REGIONAL SECURITY

BK291026 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on a 4-day official visit. He was received at the airport by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and senior officials.

Agha Shahi, who has come at the invitation of the external affairs minister, will have talks with him on the security and welfare of the region, developments in South Asia and bilateral relations. During his stay in the capital Agha Shahi will call on the president, the vice president and the prime minister.

GANDHI CRITICIZES WEST FOR 'DOUBLE STANDARDS'

BK290316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] In an interview with a Saudi Arabian daily, Mrs Gandhi criticized the West for its double standards in evaluating world events. She said India has been trying to draw the attention of the world to this fact. The prime minister's comments came in reference to India's stand on Afghanistan.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated that India is opposed to any foreign intervention in the internal affairs of any country. She said India did not participate in the debate on the UN resolution condemning the Soviet Union because such resolutions did not come up in the case of intervention in other countries by the West. The world knows that there have been several cases of intervention in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Referring to the current situation on West Asia, Mrs Gandhi said India supports the Saudi plan for peace in the region, but its implementation depends on the Arabs themselves. She said all along India had supported the rights of the Palestinians.

#### EXPRESS REPORTS 'MYSTERIOUS' CRASH OF MIG-25

BK280254 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[By Shekhar Gupta of EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE]

[Text] Gauhati, Jan 22. A MiG-25 (Foxbat) spy plane crashed at a forward western air base recently in mysterious circumstances, sources say.

The super-secret Foxbat, one of the first batch received by India from the Soviet Union, crashed immediately after taking off from a major air base in Uttar Pradesh where the first MiG-25 squadron is being raised.

Highly placed sources say the plane, which is credited with over three times the speed of sound, was still gaining height when the pilot reported total failure of controls. He had no choice but to "ditch" the aircraft and eject.

Sources express surprise at this as a total failure of electronic and hydraulic controls in a super-sophisticated aircraft is "very unusual." Moreover, this is said to be the first time a Foxbat has developed such trouble.

It is reputed to be a very safe aircraft with its two powerful Tumansky engines.

The Soviet authorities are also conducting an inquiry into the crash. The IAF is making its own inquiry.

The MiG-25 aircraft are flown to India in crates and reassembled at this air base. After assembly the planes are test-flown by Soviet experts. They are then handed over to the IAF which is replacing its two photo-reconnaissance (PR) squadrons -- which have been using obsolete Canberras -- with Foxbats, which have some of the world's best electronic spy equipment.

While the mysterious nature of the crash is still puzzling the experts, highly placed sources also talk of certain other complications arising out of the purchase of this aircraft which has meant a major leap in aviation technology in the region. The aircraft, flying at altitudes beyond 80,000 feet at Mach-3 plus speeds, needs special fuel which is imported.

The trolley used for starting the aircraft is too big to be accommodated in any transport aircraft in the IAF fleet. As the squadrons will require to be speedily lifted to their different operational locations at different times, the IAF now has to go in for the large-sized IL-76 aircraft.

Yet, sources say, on the whole the pilots operating the machines express satisfaction with the performance of the aircraft. Initial missions on high-level surveillance exercises have been fruitful and experts say it is undoubtedly, a great improvement on the Canberra.

SHAHI COMMENTS ON UPCOMING TALKS WITH INDIA

BK281109 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that Pakistan is attaching great importance to the beginning of discussions at foreign ministers level on its proposal to conclude an agreement on nonaggression between Pakistan and India. He hoped that it would lay the foundation of lasting peace and open a new chapter of goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

He was addressing a news conference in Islamabad today on the eve of his 4-day visit to India. He said his visit is taking place on an invitation from his Indian counterpart P.V. Narasimha Rao and he was looking forward to the initial discussions on the subject of such an agreement.

He said that the idea of a no-war pact first originated in 1949-50 when the two governments exchanged drafts of the proposed declaration renouncing war or the use of force or the threat of use of force as a means to settle disputes. Subsequently the idea was revived on several occasions by one side or the other but the circumstances on each occasion were not propitious to allow it to take a practical shape.

It was in the Simla Agreement that the idea first found a mutually agreed expression committing the two sides to turn their backs on the chapter of conflict and confrontation and to renounce the use or threat of use of force for settlement of their disputes or differences.

The foreign minister said that recent experience has shown that even the Simla Agreement has not engendered the required fundamental change of sentiment and attitude which alone could impart substance to this formal agreement to which they continue to subscribe in good faith on the basis of sovereign equality.

Believing that a serious effort was called for to rectify this situation, Pakistan invited India on the 15th of September last to enter into immediate consultations with it for an exchange of mutual guarantees of nonaggression and nonuse of force.

Agha Shahi said that during the last 4 months some progress has been achieved and the two sides have exchanged diplomatic notes identifying elements considered appropriate for inclusion in the proposed agreement. Some of the elements spelt out by each side are mutually agreeable while there are others in regard to which clarifications are needed or differences have to be overcome.

He earnestly hoped that the forthcoming talks in New Delhi would help them in reconciling the views put forward by the two sides and pave the way toward the conclusion of the mutually acceptable agreement.

The foreign minister stated that on one should underestimate the difficulties that lie in the way of reaching an agreement of such a fundamental character given the controversy that has surrounded the idea in the past and the doubts and suspicions that continue to be harbored and given expression to in India.

He said it is most unfortunate that despite our unequivocal assertions that there is no trap or deception in the offer, there is continuing scepticism in some circles in India about our motives and intentions. He said that surprisingly enough it has even been suggested that in taking an initiative of this kind Pakistan is perhaps trying to erode the Simla Agreement when the contrary is true.

In a similar vein allegations have been made that the only purpose in proposing such an agreement is to facilitate an increased supply of arms from the United States. He said these and other baseless comments and observations must be deplored as irresponsible expressions of deep seated prejudice and misunderstanding.

Agha Shahi recalled his address to the Federal Council on the 12th of this month that he would make every effort to overcome differences so as to conclude a nonaggression pact which would not derogate from the independence and sovereignty of Pakistan.

He reiterated that as regards the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, such a pact would neither add to nor subtract from the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

Departs for New Delhi

BK291024 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Islamabad today [29 January] for New Delhi for talks with his Indian counterpart, Narasimha Rao, on Pakistan's proposal for a no-war pact with India.

The first regular meeting between the foreign ministers of Pakistan and India will be held tomorrow which will be followed by the first preliminary session.

During his 4-day stay in India, Agha Shahi will also call on Indian President Sanjiva Reddy, Vice President Hidayatullah and Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi.

HAQ RETURNS FROM VISIT TO EUROPE, SAUDI ARABIA

BK290313 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq returned to Islamabad early this morning after a 12-day visit to four European countries and Saudi Arabia.

In a statement in Jidda, the president expressed satisfaction over Pakistan's brotherly relations with Saudi Arabia and said that the two countries have identical views on all matters. Both were maintaining continuous contacts for mutual consultations on bilateral, Islamic and international affairs.

The president described his visits to Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and France as successful and fruitful. He said he exchanged views with European leaders on bilateral cooperation as well as on the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and other international issues. The leaders of these countries fully appreciated the seriousness of these issues and reiterated that they will continue to support efforts to solve these issues. The president described the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a threat to international peace.

COMMUNIQUE, DECLARATION ON HAQ VISIT TO ROMANIA

For the texts of the joint communique and joint declaration published on President Ziaul Haq's visit to Romania 20-22 January 1982, see the Romania section of the 28 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

RAFSANJANI ON IRAQ WAR, TIES WITH GULF STATES

PM281705 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 23 Jan 82 p 3, 15

[ETELA'AT editor interview with Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Since you are the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council and your views are noted, accepted and found to be useful, we would like you to comment on the future course of the war, to tell us when you think victory will be achieved and give us your views on such topics as our entry into Iraqi territory.

[Answer] I see the war situation as favorable -- it was from the outset; we believed that the war would end in our favor; it is now very clear that it will. If we had not exercised restraint in order to prevent greater Iraqi casualties we could have put an end to the war much sooner.

This is why we are not acting hurriedly in the war with Iraq. We are trying to inflict blows at points which will be effective in bringing the war to an end. We are thus sure that the initiative lies with the warriors of Islam. We think that if we hit Iraq in the future with such blows as we struck at Bostan and Abadan, Iraq will no longer be capable of incursions into our territory. When they quit our territory, when the deserving party receives its just rights and reparations have been made for the losses we have suffered and when the guilty have been punished, we shall then have to make further decisions. I do not know at present whether these will entail the occupation of part of Iraqi territory. We have no ultimate claim on Iraqi territory, nor do we intend to seize any part of it. For the present we must put pressure on Saddam Husayn in order to attain our rights -- and we shall also secure the rights of the Iraqi people. If we have to enter Iraqi territory we shall do so.

With the decisive blows we are inflicting we may be able to achieve our aims without entering Iraqi territory.

[Question] How long do you see the war lasting?

[Answer] The end of the war cannot be predicted accurately. I think that if no international issue arises we can solve the war issue within a few months. After all, we cannot control all world events, and we do not know what will happen in the future. Nevertheless, under ordinary war conditions the number of months to the end of the war can be counted on the fingers.

[Question] What is your view of regional events, particularly in the Persian Gulf states?

[Answer] The small Persian Gulf states have of course behaved badly; many of them have provided facilities to Iraq. However, we have no intention of taking revenge on them; but what do these small Persian Gulf states amount to as a whole? If you take all the amirates together and add them to [Saudi] Arabia, they amount to less than one-third of the Iraqi forces. Still, our intention is that there should be peace, and that peoples should gain their rights and live in security. At any rate, it does them no good to treat Iran in this way. Even if we forgive them, our nation may not. Ill will may be engendered in the heart of our nation and it may not be possible to live amicably with them in the future. If Iranians resident there are subjected to harassment this will have a detrimental effect. We wish to assure them that we shall forgive them, but on condition that they understand that if they wish to live in safety under Iran's shadow, they should be prepared to live on friendly terms with us.

RAFSANJANI ON GCC MEETING, AMOL INCIDENT

GF291010 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Friday sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani, acting Tehran Friday imam and Majlis speaker, at Tehran University; in Persian with simultaneous Arabic translation by announcer -- live]

[Excerpt] Regarding the conference of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries, thank God, they have shown that they are reasonable [words indistinct]. As for what they said, it is a secret and I do not know, but they said we should cooperate. This is what they said publicly after the conference.

We welcome this. We say Muslim countries should cooperate. They can even benefit from the AWACS planes in defending their skies. We do not mean to attack them. We would not even allow Iraq to attack Kuwait's borders; we would break that hand. We defend Kuwait. [cheers and chants of "God is great"; announcer says "hands are raised" in support of what the speaker said on this matter]

We hope what they said is true and that we live in understanding with them. We declare that we will not (?oppose) them if they follow the path of Islam and are with their peoples and are not in the service of the United States. We shall be their supporters, God willing.

Another matter is the incident that occurred in Amol. This incident revealed several things. The enemies brought together some people for a maneuver there. Although 30 of our dear brothers were victims of this maneuver, it demonstrated many things.

All the forces which they were able to (?throw in) to create disturbances [words indistinct]. How could we have brought 60 of these enemies together in one place? Thus, we were able to eliminate 60 of these people in one place.

The other point in this regard is that since the early days of the revolution the northern cities have been a communist stronghold. [passage indistinct] The people taught these evildoers a lesson.

This incident has brought joy to the hearts of all officials, the imam of the nation and all the people. We hope to go ahead on our path. This was a peak that we have reached in this issue.

God willing, it was also a lesson to enemies at home and abroad that they cannot in any way establish (?strongholds), not in Kordestan, Azarbayjan, Baluchestan, or in the north or the south.

ORDER SAID RESTORED FOLLOWING AMOL CLASH

NC280814 Paris AFP in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Order had been restored to the north Iranian town of Amol late yesterday after clashes between leftist dissidents and government forces left 66 dead over two days, the AZADEGAN daily reported here today.

The report said that 34 "mercenaries" and 32 revolutionary guards had died. Some 30 dissidents were arrested while 86 guards were wounded.

The Iranian press said yesterday that the guerrillas, based in nearby forests, launched simultaneous attacks on Monday night on police stations, revolutionary guard headquarters and other official buildings in Amol, some 100 kms (60 miles) north of here near the Caspian Sea.

## Ten Executed

LD281736 Tehran IRNA in English 1542 GMT 28 Jan 82

["Terrorist Attackers Involved in Amol Incident Executed" -- IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, 28 Jan (IRNA) -- Ten persons convicted of taking part in the recent disturbance in the northern city of Amol, Mazandaran Province, were on Thursday morning.  
[sentence as received]

The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Amol condemned to death the ten on charges of participation in organizing armed illegal groups in the forests of the north, armed attack on sensitive centers of the city of Amol on Jan 25, creation of clashes and shooting at the defenceless Muslim people of the city.

Last Monday in a savage attack rebels martyred innocent people and security forces of the city, including an 80-year-old man. In this disturbance some 34 of the insurgents were killed, a number were arrested and another group escaped. The citizens at the city along with the security forces completely stymied the insurgents and the active participation of the Amol [as received] was a major factor in putting down the trouble.

The city is reported completely calm and the people and security forces are fully alert and protecting the city.

## Clandestine on Disturbances

NC281810 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Greetings once again to all our dear compatriots and especially to the revolutionary people of Amol and the cities of Mazandaran and Gilan Provinces and to the Kurdish combatants. Now we begin our newscast.

Following the attempt by revolutionaries in Amol, which is the most important movement in the people's national move toward release from the black clerical domination, a Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Tehran made contact with Amol. He reported that, contrary to the claims by Khomeyni's regime in the first moments of the Amol people's raid on the centers of the committees, the revolution guards, the mobilization corps, the police headquarters and the gendarmerie, Khomeyni's revolution guards opened fire on the people of Amol and in the first stage shot (?about) 36 demonstrators.

Following the Amol people's revolt, armed combatants stationed in the city's forests rose to defend the demonstrators and opened machinegun fire on the security centers and the Revolution Guards Corps. Revolutionary combatants had taken up positions in various parts of the city and the people, too, did not spare any effort to assist them by carrying sandbags and giving refuge to the revolutionaries by setting up fortifications.

According to the Free Voice of Iran correspondent, on Monday Amol was occupied by revolutionary forces and the revolution guards asked for assistance from their centers in Baboisar and surrounding cities. After 24 hours from the start of the bloody clashes between Khomeyni's revolution guards and the armed revolutionary combatants, 56 were killed and about 184 were wounded. Our correspondent adds in his report that part of Amol is still in the hands of the combatant revolutionary forces and that some of the armed combatants have returned to their bases in forests around the city.

Shots could be heard last night and today in Amol. Although some of the armed combatants have left the city because Khomeyni's revolution guards intended to attack with heavy weapons and there was the possibility that innocent people would be killed, a group of armed combatants remains in their positions in the city.

As far as the report broadcast by Khomeyni's radio that claimed armed combatants shot at innocent people and killed an 80-year-old man, the Free Voice of Iran correspondent said that this report is completely baseless and an outright lie, like all other reports broadcast by Radio Tehran. The correspondent reported that the Amol people supported the armed combatants with (?great decisiveness) and in the first clashes Khomeyni's revolution guards opened fire on anything that moved in the streets of Amol because they feared they would be attacked by the people and massacred.

The initial figures on the killing of 18 of Khomeyni's revolution guards and 16 innocent people of Amol was based on reports on the first day of clashes in Amol. It was clarified later that more than 57 people were killed. In addition, because of the shortage of beds in Amol hospitals, many of the wounded were transferred to hospitals in surrounding cities.

The Free Voice of Iran correspondent's report, (?based) on telephone reports from Amol, states that Amol residents have informed their relatives in Tehran that shops and schools in the city are still closed and that contrary to the Tehran regime's claims, 3 days after the clashes life has not yet returned to normal. Agents of committees and revolution guards have sought refuge in their trenches in some parts of the city and only some government offices have been occupied by revolution guards sent from Tehran. Many parts of the city continue to be in the hands of armed combatants.

As usual, Khomeyni's lie-disseminating radio has referred to the revolutionary combatants as minigroups and U.S. agents. It has also said that the United States is continuing its crimes in Iran and that this time U.S. minigroups intend to create terror and chaos among residents by hurling firebombs from cars at the houses of revolution guards and others.

It should be noted that Khomeyni's American and British regime, which has been given the mission to destroy Iran by international imperialism, calls the combatant and revolutionary people of Iran Americans, and this at a time when Khomeyni's regime continues to be supported by the U.S. and USSR superpowers.

Our correspondent's report also states that the people riding in cars and on motorcycles are attacking and killing revolution guards around Amol. Following the clashes that took place in Amol, 13 opponents of the regime in Khorramabad were sent to the gallows by Khomeyni's executioners. After executing this group of combatants, officials of Khomeyni's regime claimed that they had acquired documents showing that this group participated in the Amol disturbances and that they intended to upset order in Khorramabad. According to a Free Voice of Iran correspondent, Khorramabad and tribes in the area have revolted.

The report on the revolts and bloody clashes that took place in Amol on Monday night, during which dozens were killed, has been given special attention by news agencies and political observers. The importance of these clashes is shown by the fact that after a relatively short silence, the regime's opponents left their hiding places and revolted when officials of Khomeyni's Islamic Republic are preparing to celebrate the third anniversary of Khomeyni's return to Iran and the establishment of the clerical regime in our country.

#### 'HYPOCRITE' SAFE HOUSES RAIDED IN SHIRAZ

GF270800 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Following the assassination of the teacher of morality and ever-fighting religious man, the martyr of Islam's cause, His Holiness Ayatollah Dastgheyb, who was the imam's former representative in Fars Province, four safe houses of an American hypocrite minigroup and those who are making efforts to bring the Americans back to Iran have been discovered in Shiraz. Fifty deceived persons belonging to this reactionary minigroup were arrested.

The Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Shiraz, announcing this news, reports that great quantities of explosives, dynamite, Colt cartridges, radios, typewriters, copying machines, G-3's and handgrenades were discovered in the houses. Great quantities and handwritten documents and organizational papers indicating inauspicious plans and schemes against the arisen nation and popular and government organizations were also discovered in the communal nests. The report adds that quantities of rice and grains that could have sustained the group for 1 year were discovered from these four communal spy nests.

#### TEHRAN REPORTS ON IRAQI MUJAHIDIN ACTIVITIES

GF251002 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Iraqi mujahidin report that they have killed a sergeant in the public security department in An-Nasiriyah Province. The report adds that nine Saddamists were killed in an armed clash between mujahidin and Saddamist security forces.

According to experts in Iraqi affairs, the continuing defeats being inflicted on Saddamist forces, confusion within Iraqi security forces and the escalation of disagreement among army personnel are major causes for the increase in Iraqi Muslim mujahidin activities.

#### ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 773

LD281902 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Communique 773 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots: We hereby announce some of the sacrifices made by the combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the fronts of the fight between truth and falsehood.

Yesterday our strong combatants and the forces of the aggressive Iraqi Army continued to exchange artillery and heavy-weapon fire on most of the western fronts in the country, including the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Salahabad and Ilam fronts. The heavy fire of the ground forces' powerful artillery, with the support of our units, pounded enemy positions on all fronts, silencing their fire and inflicting considerable losses and casualties on the aggressors.

On the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, the artillery fire of the ground forces killed or wounded 23 of the enemy and destroyed 3 trucks and a considerable quantity of enemy supplies. Our tanks fired on the Saddamist supply depots on the Gilan-e Gharb front, setting four supply depots on fire and killing a number of their personnel. Also on this front, the combatants of the ground forces, with the cooperation of Revolution Guards Corps brothers, managed to kill or wound about 30 of the Iraqi forces in a series of surprise attacks and destroyed 2 tanks, 1 106-mm rifle, 2 observation posts and 5 supply depots.

During the past 24 hours, battles and gunfire have been exchanged sporadically on the western Dezful, Ahvaz, Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts.

On all of the western fronts, the combatants of the armed forces guarded their defensive positions, hitting at the enemy at the right times and places. On the Dasht-e 'Abbas and 'Eyn Khosh fronts, while defending their positions, our combatants opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on the enemy, killing a number of the Iraqi forces and destroying one command post, one truck and seven tanks and trenches.

On the Shush and Reqabiyah fronts, the victorious combatants of the ground forces fired on the positions and trenches of the aggressive Iraqi Armed Forces. They silenced the Saddamists' fire and killed or wounded about 40 soldiers.

In this area they destroyed seven enemy trenches and foxholes, two observation posts, one 106-mm rifle and three tanks.

On the Abadan fronts, the ground forces fired on enemy positions and fortifications and destroyed a number of trenches and observation posts and an enemy assembly point, killing or wounding 12 soldiers. Yesterday enemy long-range artillery fired on Abadan, inflicting losses in the residential areas and martyring or wounding a number of beloved Abadan compatriots.

During a battle on 26 January, eight combatants and devotees of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran achieved the honor of martyrdom while defending the Islamic homeland, Iran. May their souls rest in peace.

#### GUARDS CORPS COMMUNIQUE ON RECENT OPERATIONS

LD261734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Communique issued by Public Relations Office of Islamic Revolution Guards Corps -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The self-sacrificing combatants of the corps of Islam continue to defend the borders of our Islamic homeland by relying on the undiminishing power of God and on all their strength. We call the attention of the martyr-nurturing and revolutionary Islamic nation to some of the recent operations of the self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

On the Karkheh Kur front, an Islamic Revolution Guards Corps force comprising brother guards and elements of the mobilization forces destroyed two vehicles, two loaders and one machinegun emplacement of the enemy. On the same front, Guards Corps sharpshooters killed or wounded 15 enemy troops.

On the Marivan front, the combatants of Islam opened fire on enemy positions in Panjwin, inside Iraqi territory, destroyed a mortar emplacement and a machinegun emplacement of the enemy and killed their operators.

Thanks to the intense fire of combatants of Islam on the northern side of Sheykhani Hill, in the west, the enemy suffered considerable losses and damage. There is no accurate information available on the extent of the enemy losses.

Our forces' fire destroyed an enemy bulldozer in the (?Tutman) region of Iraq. At least three enemy personnel were killed.

Yesterday a patrol group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps killed at least 20 aggressors of the blasphemous Saddam's regime and destroyed an enemy vehicle during a series of operations in the Sumar region.

#### 'MORE THAN 1,000' IRAQI DEPORTEES ARRIVE

GF290525 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] IRNA reports that Saddam's criminal regime has deported more than 1,000 Iraqi Muslims opposed to that sanguine regime to Iran across the western border. This was one of its arbitrary measures against the Iraqi Muslim people in an attempt to contain and halt their Islamic awakening and revolution.

The Muslim Iraqi brothers arrived on foot at dawn the day before yesterday. Iranian officials took the necessary urgent measures to shelter the deportees and respond to their urgent needs.

ECONOMIC SURVEY PUBLISHED BY CENTRAL BANK

LD280020 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 27 Jan (IRNA) -- In a comprehensive survey of the post-revolution economy in Iran, the (Central Bank) of Iran analysed trends and aspects of the country's economy immediately before and after the Islamic revolution. The book, said to be unique and unprecedented in the country's economic life, has various sections dealing with facts and figures in each sector of the country's economy.

The survey study of the bank published in Tehran says that during the two years immediately after the revolution, the government's revenues on oil and on other sectors of the economy recorded a fall. It added that, due to a slack in economic activities, the government's taxation revenues sharply dropped after the revolution and that indirect taxation revenues formed a significant portion of the government's taxation revenues.

The survey said the government had enacted policies for clearing the arrears of a certain category of former taxpayers, a group of influential and rich taxpayers who in the past regime had exploited every means for dodging their tax.

The survey said that during the period the private sector's deposits in the commercial banks increased from 50 percent in 1357 (1978-79) to more than 67 percent in the following year. He said trend continued in the year 1359 (1980-81), but the resources [words indistinct] the country was embroiled with the war. It said the decrease in Iranian oil production was among the principal reasons for the rise in the world price of oil from 14 dollars per barrel to more than 32 dollars.

It notes also that the flight abroad by many industrialists, and foreign-inspired company directors, as well as the unauthorised exit of exchange from the country and problems involved with the acquisition of spare parts, have all contributed to the slack in the industrial sector.

GDR TO COMPLETE JAPANESE PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX

NC281904 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] In implementing the East-oriented policies of Khomeyni's regime and furthering Iran's dependence on the communist bloc, the completion of the huge Bandar-e Shahpur [Bandar-e Khomeyni] petrochemical complex, 15 percent away from completion, will be turned over to East Germany.

According to a Free Voice of Iran correspondent, following the arrival of Soviet experts in Iran, petrochemical experts from communist East Germany have now arrived. According to the report, the East German petrochemical experts delegation has met and talked with Khomeyni's petroleum minister on the plan to complete the Bandar-e Shahpur petrochemical complex.

Japanese companies started construction of the Bandar-e Shahpur petrochemical complex during the past regime. Before Khomeyni came to power -- 3 years ago -- only 15 percent of the project was unfinished. However, because of the chaos ruling in Iran and the halt in development activities, the implementation of this plan was also halted.